

The Spirit of Democracy.

"PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN THAT WILL CARRY THOSE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES INTO EFFECT."

BY JAMES R. MORRIS.

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POETRY.

GATHERING OF THE STATES.

Come ye whose fathers made the tea,
And fought on fields of glory,
Who braved the lion of the sea,
And live in deathless story—
Come mount together
The Eagle feather—
You're not the lads to tarry,
When men who steal
And cut and deal,
Are playing cards for Harry.
Then mount together
The Eagle feather,
And raise the flag of glory—
We'll beat our foes,
With stalwart blows,
And tell a noble story.

The Empire's noblest sons are out,
From Sandy Hook to Erie,
And hills and vales return the shout,
And every heart is cheery—
To arms they gather,
On hills of heather,
Our glorious cause to carry—
The country's cause,
The land and laws,
In spite of western Harry.
Then mount together, &c.

The Pennsylvania strikers come,
A corps of honest fellows,
And miners leave their mountain home,
And furnace men their bellows.
In hope they gather,
In spite of weather,
Their lawful rights to carry,
Election fair,
Of power to share—
Against the will of Harry.
Then mount together, &c.

Sage Delaware is up in arms,
New Jersey's full of fight, sir;
Old Maryland, though she is wrong,
Will speedily be right, sir—
Then rush together,
In spite of weather,
Broad seals are somewhat scary;
And while they shout
Along the route,
They'll seal the fate of Harry.
Then mount together, &c.

Virginia never breaks her faith,
And Rip Van Winkle rouses;
Kentucky balances the foe,
And faction tears his trowsers.
Then mount together
The Eagle feather—
We're not the lads to tarry,
When men who steal
And cut and deal,
Are playing cards with Harry.
Then mount together, &c.

The Pikes and Hoosiers spring to arms,
The Wolverines are high, sir—
The trusty Buckeye grasp their arms,
To conquer or to die, sir.
In pride they gather,
In spite of weather,
Their lawful rights to carry,
Election fair—
Of power a share—
Against the will of Harry.
Then mount together, &c.

Brave Louisiana makes her bow
To ever true Missouri,
And Indiana comes it now,
With more than Lion fury.
They mount together,
With Eagle feather—
They're not the lads to tarry,
When men who steal
And cut and deal,
Are playing cards with Harry.
Then mount together, &c.

The Granite hills and laurel plains
Will never bend the knee, sir,
Though Georgia may prefer her claims,
With fallen Tennessee, sir.
Then mount together
The Eagle feather—
You're not the lads to tarry,
When men who steal
And cut and deal,
Are playing cards with Harry.
Then mount together, &c.

A nation's shout is thundering out,
Above the din of Babel,
And rag-men quail, and spendthrifts fail,
For heaven has turned their tables.
We'll mount together
The Eagle feather—
We're not the lads to tarry,
When men who steal
And cut and deal,
Are up and out for Harry.
Then mount together, &c.

Friend, do not crouch to those above;
Friend, do not tread on those below—
Love those, who're worthy of thy love;
Love these, and thou wilt make them so.

Louis Philippe is seventy-three years of age.

THE OLD BANK AND THE

Political Corruption and Speculation.

See—Nest of Snakes.

In 1832 Biddle and Clay united to overthrow Gen. Jackson. The plan was to effect the object was to deceive and oppress the people and to corrupt their representatives.

In the space of five years the Bank loaned one million six hundred and seventy five thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars to members of Congress, as is shown by the record, to wit:

In 1830 it loaned to 52 members	\$192,101
In 1831 " 50 "	392,100
In 1832 " 44 "	478,069
In 1833 " 58 "	374,766
In 1834 " 52 "	238,586

Mr. Clay was Mr. Biddle's candidate for the Presidency and the trade and commerce of the country, the finances of the government, and the industrial pursuits of the people were thrown into confusion and embarrassment, and all the mischief in the power of the Bank was done to force the people to consent to the election of Clay and the re-establishment of the fraudulent and corrupt concern over which Biddle presided by permission and for the benefit of nabobs in England and aspiring Federalists at home.

The result of the conflict is known. The enemies of the country were routed by the unbought Republican yeomanry under the lead of an incorruptible and unconquerable patriot as signally as they had been by the same commander at New Orleans; and in no State were Biddle and Clay more unequivocally condemned than in Tennessee.

The same party with Mr. Clay at their head are again in the field, clamoring for a bank of the same charter. Until the extra session great numbers were deluded into the belief that a bank with some effectual guards and restrictions was contemplated, and that the Bank advocates were sincere in their promises to that effect; but this delusion has been dispelled.

At the extra session a bill was presented for a Bank in which the States were permitted to have a voice in the location of branches. This was pronounced by Mr. Clay as a "rickety concern" and was rejected. Mr. Clay said—"The people want at our hands a bank—a real old fashioned Bank; such a one as they and their fathers have tried."—And he and his party resisted all attempts to make any material modifications to the bill which he had framed upon Biddle's model.

The old Bank had 25 Directors; the new Bank was to have but nine; with a view probably to greater secrecy, and to avoid the exposure which had taken place of the corruption, fraud, and villainy of the old Bank.

Every proposition to enable the people to know something of the doings of the Bank was voted down. An amendment giving to any one of the stockholders the privilege of inspecting the accounts and dealings of the Bank was voted down by Mr. Clay and his partisans. An amendment giving such privilege to any ten of the stockholders was also rejected. Some extracts from the proceedings in the Senate will exhibit further the determination of Mr. Clay to keep the transactions of the swindling machine as secret as possible.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the bill, so as to require the directors to make an annual report to the President of the United States, and to the President of the Senate, of the doings of the Bank, and of the names of all drawers and endorsers of said notes, and of all bills of exchange, with the drawers, endorsers, and acceptors.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky opposed this amendment. Mr. Clay of Alabama thought the publicity should be made to appear once a month at least. He said:

"If such a feature had been grafted on the late Bank bill, did any one suppose that Jas. Watson Webb or Morehead M. Noah would have got discounts to the amount of \$50,000? Would the Directors have dared to make such a discount? Would they have loaned money to bankers and brokers, the very last class that ought to be aided by banks? No; nor would the exhibits made in some of the States of three or four millions, divided among some sixteen or seventeen individuals, have appeared."

The very reasons, which the Senator from Alabama urged in favour of the amendment were doubtless sufficient to induce the Whigs to reject it, and after some further debate, Mr. Walker's amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Gales, Huntington, Mangum, Merriam, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—25.

Mr. Benton then moved that the officers of the Bank be required to keep such accounts themselves in suitable books to be open to public inspection. This was also rejected by a party vote. The next day, July 9, Mr. Allen moved to amend the bill so as to provide—

"That the Board of Directors of the mother Banks shall publish in some paper at the seat of Government each order which may be issued to any officer or branch directing it to expand or contract its loans or discounts, or any other order, immediately after its issue, and shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury all such orders, to be reported to Congress at the commencement of the session."

It was also rejected by the Clay

Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merriam, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

Thus did the Whig leaders manifest their opposition to publicity: they would not allow the doings of the nine rag nabobs to come to the light least they should be reproved. They loved darkness rather than light because their deeds were evil.

One would have supposed that after the exposure of the old Bank's attempt to buy up the people's representatives, the Whigs would have been willing to adopt some measures to prevent a recurrence of this legalized bribery, but with one exception they clung to it. Mr. Walker moved to prohibit loans to members of Congress. And upon this motion the vote was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merriam, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—22.

Those in the negative are all Whigs.

The old Bank it will be recollected notwithstanding its insolvency voted and presented to Biddle twenty thousand dollars worth of silver plate. To prevent all illegal squandering of the public money hereafter we presume the object of Mr. Woodbury in the following amendment:—

Mr. Woodbury moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso, prohibiting directors or stockholders from making any donations out of the funds of the Bank.

Mr. Clay asked if gentlemen were prepared to create a corporation, and deprive it of vitality, in short, making it what Lord Coke designated a corporation, a body without a soul. He would move so to amend it as to prohibit donations being made to officers of the bank.

The question was then taken on Mr. Clay's amendment, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merriam, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—21.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky then suggested to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Woodbury] to strike out the stockholders from the amendment, thus leaving them power to act.

Mr. Woodbury said he felt no interest in the amendment in its present shape, and the Senator could do what he pleased with it.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky then made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the motion on the ground that one-third of the money was public property, and that the power should not be given, under any circumstances, to take away the public treasure.

Mr. Benton said the proposition was something new. While the vaults of the Bank were declared to be the Treasury of the United States, and the Government could not touch a dollar except under an appropriation by Congress, and on a warrant after going through all the forms at the Department, yet these directors acting in secret, could vote away any amount of money to any person whom they pleased, except to themselves.

The public funds should not be considered as the private property of the directors or stockholders, and under their direction.

Mr. Woodbury said the prohibition to officers of the Bank would not reach the evil.—The late bank had made donations to those companies, to internal improvements, and to police officers.—Now, these were objects for which Congress could not appropriate the public money, and yet the stockholders would have the right to do it.

After some further debate the word stockholder was stricken out by a party vote.

Mr. Allen then moved to amend the amendment to the effect that no donation made by the Bank or its branches should be charged to the funds of the government, and enforced the propriety of adopting it at some length. He maintained as the Bank was made the Treasury of the nation—as all its funds as stockholder or depositor, were in the custody of this new Treasury department, and are, to all intents and purposes, public money in the Treasury by the very terms of the charter, it was a clear violation of the Constitution—which says that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless appropriated by law—to permit gratuities to be made by order of the board of directors, and the money to be drawn from the public coffers in virtue of such appropriations.

Mr. Calhoun said it was surprising what an effect a little complication had upon the views of gentlemen. If the question was proposed whether we should authorize the Receiver General at New York or Charleston, to put their hands into the public treasury and dispose of the public money in their charge as their feelings might prompt them, there was not a single Senator who would countenance it for a moment; and yet what was the proposition of gentlemen on the opposite side, in fact, but a privilege to permit these individuals who are

directors in this Bank to dispose of the money of the Government, which is invested in it?

He urged that this complication of the affairs of Government with a company of bankers on the ground assumed, might subject the finances of the country to a control utterly at war with the real fiduciaries—the representatives of the States and the people, to whom the Constitution committed this vital trust. He said the case now before the Senate simplified the matter, so that every man must see the danger of this odious connection of Government with bankers. The charter committed the finances of the nation to the custody and management of the corporation.

The question being taken on Mr. Allen's motion it was negatived—yeas 21, noes 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merriam, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—27.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended, and it was adopted.

From these proceedings the people can form some estimate of the dangerous and irresponsible character of the overshadowing monopoly which the whigs are striving to fasten upon the country.

Into the hands of nine men will be lodged vast powers which will be used (as all history, experience, and common sense conclusively teach) for their own pecuniary aggrandizement and for the advancement of their political partisans. It will be a partizan institution controlled by brokers and speculators, stockjobbers and gamblers in funds; seizing upon the fruits of productive labor, making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, expanding or contracting as their private interests may dictate, depressing the price of stocks and property when they wish to buy and enhancing it when they wish to sell, and dictating to the government and the people the line of policy which may best serve their avaricious and ambitious purposes.

We call upon the old republicans, the working men, and farmers and mechanics, and all who wish to see the liberties and well being of the country perpetuated to rally once more to the rescue, and save the republic from the iron rule of this moneyed despotism—this oligarchy of nine men over whom they can have no control.

MR. CLAY'S SOUTHERN TARIFF VIEWS, GARBLED AND FALSEIFIED BY THE NORTHERN WHIGS.

The whigs of the North are playing a bold game of imposition and fraud in regard to Mr. Clay's views of the present Tariff. They dare not permit him to speak out in his own language, on this subject, but they put words into his mouth which he never uttered—make him say what they want him to say, but what he never has said, and cannot say without gross and palpable inconsistency.

For instance at the mast-head of the leading whig papers in this state, will be found the following language, displayed with typographical emphasis, and attributed to Mr. Clay. We copy it from the standing dish of the Albany Evening Journal:

"I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Without intending to express any opinion upon every item of the Tariff, I WOULD SAY THAT I THINK THE PROVISIONS IN THE MAIN WISE AND PROPER." Sept. 13th, 1843. Letter to a Committee of Georgia Whigs.

We happen to have before us the entire letter from which the above purports to be an extract, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it a DECEPTION, as bold and impudent as any that ever characterized its source. That we are aware, is saying a great deal—but we shall prove it to be such to the satisfaction of any and every body, be he whig or democrat.

In the first place the letter from which the extract purports to be taken, was not written "to a committee of Georgia whigs"—a mistake trivial in itself, and important only as exhibiting a deliberate attempt to deceive and to elude detection, by concealing the pretended source of the passage.

It was written to a Mr. Brownson, of La Grange, in Georgia, who, it seems, being about to establish a whig paper there, wrote to Mr. Clay "on his own hook," because, as he says, "I desire to know precisely in what manner I am to meet the democracy in their numerous modes of attack." But the design to deceive is apparent enough from the peculiar manner in which Mr. Clay's language is garbled, in order to make him say that he is in favour of "the Tariff, as it is." Mr. Clay says no such thing—as will be seen by the following genuine extract from Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Brownson written in September last. On the contrary, he concedes that there MAY BE "EXCESSES or defects in it," which "ought to be corrected."

Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Brownson reads thus:—

"After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the Extra Session of 1841, which I supported, was confined to the free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it imposes are lower than those in the act of 1832. And, without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last Tariff, I would say that I think the provisions in the main are wise and proper. If there be any excesses or defects in it, (of which I have not the means here of judging,) they ought to be corrected."

The reader will see by the italicized portions of the above extracts what has been clipped out, after the operator began to quote—and how skillfully the dissecting hand has been at work with it. To make the passage convey the very opposite meaning from that which the writer intended, an entire sentence is expunged from the body of the pretended quotation—and the word connecting it with the next erased, to conceal the trick—and all that Mr.

Clay says at the end about excesses and defects in the present tariff, is carefully omitted! For, we repeat, the garbled passage is used by the whig press at the north, to show that Mr. Clay goes for "the tariff, as it is"—though disguise it as they will, it studiously avoids any expression as to the details of the present tariff; and as it originally stood, under an if, it expressly hints at EXCESSES and DEFECTS that ought to be corrected.

But the entire and genuine letter to Mr. Brownson, shows how completely Mr. Clay's position on the Tariff is falsified by his partisans in all this northern section, and how sensible they are of the impossibility of placing him and Gov. POLK at opposition on that subject, by fair means. In the first place Mr. Clay in this letter to Mr. Brownson, takes distinct ground in favour of a tariff for revenue, and incidental protection; precisely the ground taken in his Raleigh speech, written out since his nomination for the presidency, and precisely the ground taken by Gov. Polk, in his recent letter to Mr. Kane of Philadelphia. We place side by side extracts from these two letters, and defy the most skillful logicians to point out a shade of difference between them:—

MR. CLAY. The sum and substance of what I consider to be the true policy of the United States, as respects the Tariff, may be briefly stated. In the government economy, as administered, I think revenue, I have said that whatever revenue is obtained heretofore such necessary to an economical administration as would produce the general amount of revenue for the government ought to be secured, and at the same time derived from duties imposable on foreign imports, and not from duties on home industry. I am in favour of establishing a tariff of protection to those duties, such a distinction merely, and not for protection to home industry. I am in favour of a tariff of protection to those duties, such a distinction merely, and not for protection to home industry. I am in favour of a tariff of protection to those duties, such a distinction merely, and not for protection to home industry.

GOV. POLK. I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government, and to pay the interest on the public debt. I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government, and to pay the interest on the public debt. I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government, and to pay the interest on the public debt.

It is known that towards the close of the late Congress, a treaty was entered into between President Tyler's Cabinet and commissioners from Texas, for the annexation of that republic to the United States, which the Senate refused to ratify.

It is hoped and believed that Texas will not hurriedly acquiesce in the designs of Great Britain, but patiently await the action of Congress when the measure may be again presented, stripped of its objectionable features, and in a shape to secure the sanction of a vast majority of the American people. No patriot desires to effect this object except in a just and honorable manner, with due regard to the rights of all concerned, and no sooner or than may be consistent with the integrity of the nation, and the welfare of its citizens. It should not be advocated with a view to the effect it may have upon any particular section of our confederacy, but for the sole purpose of establishing, in the language of ANDREW JACKSON, "A strong iron hoop around our Union, and a bulwark against all foreign invasion or aggression."

The writer wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he alone is to be held responsible for the sentiments contained in this hastily prepared view of Texas and the annexation question.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS.

The Texian government is the offspring of revolution. The territory of which it is composed was originally discovered by La Salle, for France, in 1685. It was ceded to Spain in 1763, restored to France in 1800, and from her was purchased by the United States in 1803, and by our government transferred to Spain in 1818. Mexico wrested the country from Spain by her successful revolt in 1821.

The soil (with the exception of a few unimportant settlements) remained in the exclusive possession of the Indians until about the year 1822. Before Spain lost this colony, she held out inducements to an enterprising citizen of the United States, John Austin, to settle Texas with emigrants. The hazardous undertaking about to be attempted, was suspended by the Mexican revolution, and the death of the illustrious man who had projected it. Stephen F. Austin, in obedience to the death bed injunctions of his father, proceeded to accomplish, under the auspices of the Mexican government, what had originated under the protection of Spain. Other enterprising men soon succeeded in obtaining permission similar to that granted to the Austins, and the country gave promise of rapid settlement. Mexico guaranteed to the emigrants protection under the federative constitution of 1824. But true to her character for deceit and treachery, that government soon oppressed the colonists with almost every species of hardship. She exacted from them unjust fines and imposts, and finally annulled the constitution of '24, and erected on its ruins a central despotism. Texas despatched ambassadors to Mexico to remonstrate against her grievances. These ambassadors were thrown into dungeons and large bodies of troops were sent to Texas to subjugate the hardy pioneers at the point of the bayonet. These accumulated injuries kindled the spark of '36, and in 1835, the people of Texas met in convention, and published their Declaration of Independence. A fierce and sanguinary contest ensued. Savage cruelty and perfidy kept pace with the march of the Mexicans, whilst the Texans exhibited throughout the noblest heroism. The blood of hundreds of martyred and defenseless men, butchered like beasts in a slaughter pen, still cries from the earth for vengeance. The battle upon the field of San Jacinto terminated the conflict. A Mexican army of more than fourteen hundred men, led on by Santa Anna, was on that day the 21st of April, 1835, almost annihilated by half their number of Texans. Six hundred and thirty Mexicans were left dead upon the field, and seven hundred and thirty taken prisoners; while but two Texans were killed, and six mortally wounded. That day determined the fate of Texas; and upon that day Mexico lost the brightest jewel in her crown.

The constitution of Texas bears a striking analogy to that of the United States. It is democratic throughout. No life officers are recognized. A President Vice President, and a Congress are elected directly by the people. Religion is upon the same platform established in the United States. Foreigners may enjoy the elective franchise after six months' residence by swearing allegiance upon their arrival.

POPULATION OF TEXAS. The population of Texas proper is estimated at two hundred thousand persons, a vast majority of whom were once citizens of the United States. Seldom has the character of a people been more truly than that of the citizens of Texas. It is not uncommon, particularly in the North, to hear them pronounced "reckless desperadoes"—"refugees from justice," and "contemptible adventurers." Because a score or more of cut throats and swindlers have fled from merited punishment, and found a hiding place in Texas, it is gratuitously concluded that the whole country is composed of similar material. These patterns of good breeding, the British, frequently style our own beloved

A GLANCE AT TEXAS. BEING A BRIEF SKETCH OF HER HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, POPULATION, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, AND EXTENT OF TERRITORY; TO WHICH ARE ADDED, A REVIEW OF THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES, AND A STATEMENT OF THE REASONS IN FAVOR OF THE SAME.

BY THOMAS J. MORGAN.

In attempting to give a summary history of Texas, and to comment upon the question of annexing that republic to the United States, the writer of this sketch is by no means unmindful that several distinguished statesmen have already explored the same field. The only one, however, who has undertaken a thorough investigation of the subject, is the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, at present a Senator from Mississippi, and formerly a citizen of Pennsylvania. This gentleman, with that ability for which he is eminently distinguished, has discussed it with the enlarged views of the philanthropist, and the keen perception of the political economist.

After so much has been already written, it might seem impracticable to add any thing new upon the subject. There is one aspect of the case, however, not yet noticed. No connected description of Texas, of her geography, her climate, her soil, her government and her population has yet been presented to the public, in the same treatise in which the annexation question has been considered. This view of the matter is essential to the just appreciation of the territory under discussion. It is proposed, therefore, briefly to notice these points, and to introduce such facts and arguments upon the remaining heads, as may have escaped the attention of others, besides arranging, in methodical order, the substance of what has been already published.

The author of this sketch sojourned in Texas the greater part of a twelve-month, during the years 1836 and '37.